

NEW SOUTH WALES
PARLIAMENT

PARLIAMENT.
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
 TUESDAY, JANUARY 16.
 SPEAKER took the chair at half-past 4 o'clock.
QUESTIONS.
 ANSWER to questions.
 MR. ROBERTSON said Mr. Kidman, the member for the district of the Riverina, had been paid a large sum of money, £172,105. 8d., increase on his money, by previous Governments, being 1d. per pound since 1872, to March 31st, 1873. This was paid to him as a reward for his services to the Government during the year ending March 31, 1873, and allowed to him as a Government, when Mr. Piddington was Treasurer.
 MR. ROBERTSON said District Courts had been opened at Warialda, Bingera, Walgett, and Connelton.

It will be necessary to establish both those Courts as well as the Magistrates or Warlords. Consequently, the Government of Wales and the Government of the towns will have the preference, or to which I judge the Courts would be assigned.

ROBERTSON said the reason why that was so was because D. NIXON, as part of his conditional purchase from him and also Mr. O'Brien under of Lord Ave, was because Officer's application for a license, although it was refused on account of being illegal and illegitimate, found to be no thick non gentlemen were entitled to call the law to account in such cases.

ROBERTSON said that, with the exception of a list of the relationships to the membership and members of the House, a return would be made to the House on Tuesday next, showing names added by the present Government.

BAIRD said:

was under consideration, but no determination was arrived at with regard to revoking portions of the pardon granted by Governor Robert B. McDougall, with a view of their being placed in the hands of the Federal Government.

ROBERTSON said that in regard to the release of E. R. Hinn, his actual apprehension was made by the New York State Department of Correction, as he had been taken from the Kings County Jail, as he produced no title to the vessel or its contents.

"The evidence had not been transmitted to the Federal Department," he stated. "The department was unwilling to take it over; forwarded to Eveningstar and back to me."

ROBERTSON said improvements worth \$20,000 would now exist and the date of application for the same would be set for next week.

ROBERTSON said lithographs of Governor McKim would be ready in about three weeks and would be sold by auction there place within ten days.

ROBERTSON said the Mayor of the Glebe and the Mayor of Danforth, for the time being, were acting as trustees.

TURNS said some complaints were made in the management of the Taranta post-office, and that the postmaster had been ordered to investigate and to report upon the matter.

JACOB L. JACKMAN, president of the Commercial Union Association, was ready, and the work would be invited. The Colonial Architectural Society would be invited to examine the old offices at Narragansett would be ready also.

ROBERTSON said that since the Attorney-General's opinion in the case of Breckinridge v. The Commonwealth had been obtained, and the case was before the Supreme Court.

ROBERTSON said the piece of land bought by the State at South Head contained 161 acres, and was valued at \$100,000. A portion, 34 acres, on the west side of the point, was owned by the State.

The land was offered for sale by Mr. Wallis, for \$400. That did not include any of the severance money, with the house upon it. As he offered more than his share and land on the east side of the road, I thought that it was offered for \$400. The house and land had been bought for \$1160, and if we could purchase the Government had made. I wanted to give \$200 more for it now.

PETITION.

M. NELSON presented a petition from the Municipal Council of Orange, praying for leave to inquire into the creation and maintenance of a franchise.

A petition was received.

THE WEBER RAILWAY EXTENSION.

NELSON said he desired to give the Chamberlain that was under consideration.

ly notice that it was his intention to bring the railway extension from Orange to Wellesbourne the House to-morrow. He would endeavour to take the House to-morrow, and everything he then said.

PAPERS.

MR. ROBERTSON laid on the table an abstract of the lands reserved from sale for water supply, and a bill for the return respecting leave of absence to C. J. Robertson, and by-laws of the borough of Redfern.

MR. ROBERTSON moved that the documents be printed.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

M. ROBERTSON informed the House that he would make his financial statement to-day.

RESIGNATION OF MR. WILLIAM WATSON.

SPEAKER announced that he had received from William Watson his resignation as member of the district of the Williams.

The motion of Mr. ROBERTSON, the seat of Watson was declared vacant.

BUSINESS.

MR. NELSON moved,—“That there be laid out of this House, copies of any instructions given to any committee, or the Secretary for Public Works, or any other officer-in-Chief for Railways, or to any other person, a copy of all papers, letters, minutes, and anything referred to by the railways; that no such papers have no power to be taken out of this House, except a report of the progress”

amount of money expended upon each line."

motion was agreed to.

MR. NELSON moved,—"That there be laid up in this House, copies of all papers, instructions, reports, and minutes, having reference to the plan of the railway from Orange to Wellington." The motion was agreed to.

NEWS RELATING TO CORONERS' INQUESTS.

FARNELL, for Mr. W. H. Suttar, moved,—"This House will, on Friday, 2nd February, resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole, to consider the expediency of bringing in a bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to Coroners' Inquests; and to consider the petition of the Coroners' Association, presented to the Governor, praying that his Excellency would be pleased to recommend, by message, that provision be made for carrying out the objects of the said bill." The motion was agreed to.

PETITIONS PRINTED.
EARNED moved—“That the petition—

PETITIONS PRINTED.

FARNELL moved,—“That the petition presented by him on the 12th January, from certain inhabitants of the parish of St. Andrew, relative to the leasing of the wharf at that place, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was agreed to.

CAMERON (for Mr. Gray) moved,—“That the petition presented by him on the 11th January, from Henry Harey, respecting his contract for a telegraph cable, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was agreed to.

PRIVATE BILL.

MR. ROBERTSON (on behalf of Mr. Stuart) moved to bring in a bill to vest certain lands belonging to the dioceses of Bathurst and of Grafton and to the Bishoprics of Sydney and Melbourne, and to extend the Act in which the same are mentioned, to the diocese of New South Wales, and to the Bishopric of Australia, as mentioned therein, &c.

Grafton and Armidale.

[illegible]

atageous; but its proximity to Sydney, and

REGAN: but its proximity to Sydney, and nearly so the towns of Manly, renders it a very important point, and it is a very serious matter to know the two ships had been in quarantine, and there had waited Manly, and been supplied with food.

ROBERTSON: Will you give me some idea as to what that was?

HURLEY: The place was Leamurra's, and I think that the Leamurra himself has all the information relative to persons who visit the place.

HILL: He ought to be prosecuted.

HURLEY said he would suggest that the place be removed either to Bony Bay or to the north of the harbour.

REGAN: No objection could be offered on account of the fact that the Leamurra is a sailing vessel, so fully thirty miles away from Melbourne at present time, persons in pursuit of pleasure were not likely to visit the place.

REGAN: The member sitting on the Opposition benches, Mr. Hume, who was credibly informed that the Leamurra was a very large vessel, and that there are a great number of persons on board, and that they are on a part of the quarantine work place last Saturday week. And if these persons are allowed to go off coast-free every person who visits the place is liable to be infected by the freestone disease. Mr. HILL: Who was it, Mr. Stephen Campbell Brown. If not a member of the Government, I would like to move the quarantine station to some distant part of the harbour, and to prevent the importation of the infectious disease that might hereafter be introduced into the colony.

Merrihan, who lived in the neighbourhood where the small-pox appeared. He (Mr. Leary) had spoken to one or two persons, and they told him what he had heard, and they made the same thing.

Mr. ROBERTSON said he was very the Colonial Treasurer was not in the House, till, next to him, Mr. GILLMAN, who had been acquainted with the matter from any one else was. As to the matter, he knew nothing about him. He was under the impression that Dr. Gillman would have visited the patient at his own house, but that the Government had nothing to do with him. But Dr. Gillman was not in the House, and the doctors who went to the house did what was very wrong, and he ventured to think the Government would have been more than justified in shutting up at the time the patient (Hear, hear.) But he was not in town at the time.

Foucart, who was a gentleman well acquainted with

[illegible]

Mr. ROBERTSON, in respect to the removal of the family to the hospital ship, said: "The clothing of the family was taken care of. The clothing was burnt, others in abundance were sent to the people before night time."

Mr. KAY, asked if the hon. member would say that it was not true that the clothing of the family was taken care of, and other clothes were sent—that these people were sent without clothes for twelve hours—that they might not have been taken care of in any clothes at all.

Mr. ROBERTSON replied: Nothing of the kind; nothing of the sort.

Mr. DAVIES said he had made inquiries in the locality where the small-pox broke out, and he found that the patients were not removed to the hospital ship, and that the patients—the articles being for sale—were taken care of, there had been no want of attention as far as the Government were concerned in providing all that was necessary for the patients, and that there was no great complaint in regard to the want of a medical assistance. That was

Government medical officer to visit the patient first attacked. It was true Dr. Gillman paid one or two visits to the patient, but he was not called in to attend him before it was decided that the case was one of small-pox. Dr. Gillman was the first medical gentleman to say that the case was one of small-pox, and what he (Mr. Davies) concerning the case. Dr. Gillman and the other doctors who visited the case to visit other families, instead of putting the patients in quarantine. The Government should have secured a secure place for the patient, and should have attended the patient that was first attacked. It might have been an oversight that a proper medical attendance was not appointed, or it might be that one could not be found. It was a pity that the Government should have had a sick-rack or deal of terror into the minds of the people, and he thought the Government deserved commending for the way they had done in the matter to a great extent. But, he said, he was not a medical man.

broken family they had failed in the discharge of their duty. As for clothing and other necessities, there was no lack of these. The permanent was concerned; but it was true that the afflicted were not in the least inconvenienced by the lack of clothing. The family was very poor. The proper time would have been in the winter, but the family was so poor that the heat of the sun was very powerful, and the people were not in the least inconvenienced by the heat. Such a cure he held would assist in spreading the disease as much as anything, and his views in that respect were supported by the fact that another of the family had been cured.

Mr. LONG thought the result of the discussion would convince the mover of the resolution how undesirable it was to have the disease spread, and that it was a great deal of alarm existing in the minds of the community with regard to the terrible disease; but although he was inclined to agree that it was totally exaggerated, he

broken family only had failed in the discharge of their duty. For clothing and other necessities, there was no lack. The Government was concerned; but it was not clear that the officials were sincere. The Government was not true to the ship *Faraway*, and such a course he thought very improper. The proper time would have been in the summer of 1900, when the heat of the sun was at its height, and the people were at their best. He was very powerful, and the people paid him no heed. He was not such. Such a course he held would assist in spreading the disease as much as anything, and his views in that respect were supported by the fact that another of the family had been diseased.

Mr. LONG thought the result of the discussion would convince the mover of the resolution how undesirable it was to have a bill introduced which would have the effect of creating a great deal of alarm existing in the minds of the community with regard to the terrible disease; but although he was inclined to agree that it was totally exaggerated, he was not prepared to do so. He thought it was better for the Government to consider whether it was not necessary to bring in a bill compelling vaccination in all cases. (Mr. CARRINGTON: Some people conscientiously believe that it is better to die than to be vaccinated.) Mr. LONG: It was not people who believed so; not many, but it was known that a large number were so. If yes, and he thought it was a proper course for such a reason by the Legislature whether it was to be introduced or not. He thought it was better for the whole community would be put in danger. But whether he was wrong, or whether the British Parliament was right or wrong, still he thought the House ought to consider the matter. He thought it was better to have a bill introduced which would introduce a bill before long providing for compulsory vaccination. If that were the case the alarm when the Government came to show that they would not be nearly as great as he had in his mind. He thought it was better to have a bill introduced just now. If honorable members did not feel that it, it must have been in mind that outside a great deal

The medical officer spoke, and he thought considerable stress should be made for that gentleman, who got no special consideration for performing those duties any more than the others. He said that if they were to go within twenty or thirty yards of the place, they had no right to expect to get away from it.

[MR. ROBERTSON :—He would not be permitted.]

The doctor did not think he should do so. It was his duty to do it, though the conditions under which that could be done, and in fact he thought they would be more than was necessary in some respects. They had, he was glad to see, procured a qualified medical officer as well as a good nurse.

MR. PIDDINGTON did not think the remarks of the hon. member for the Western Goldfields called for anything like a baroque from the Colonial Secretary. He intended to ally the alarm and fear in society over an alarm and far he was glad to say

well, folks—because nothing could be more certain than that the Government would be in a position to do what it pleased. Kingdon—and his remarks were principally directed to the alarm with regard to that disease. The issue of the Government condemned the conduct of the men who would not do what they were told to do. He said that he was not the clergyman. Mr. ROBERTSON: They were invited to go to the burial, but they would not go. Well, he considered the course taken by the Government had been a very wise one. He said that he was not a statistician. He thought that when the Government issued such strict quarantine regulations they should have appointed some one to see to it that the regulations were carried out. It was informed that no medical gentleman was appointed to see to the first patient, and that she died wanting some of the special necessities of life. That state of things was caused by the delay of the Government in sending the necessary security against the spreading of the disease.

[illegible]

reventive against small-pox was vaccination, although he was not prepared to advocate that it should be compulsory. He said that he had heard that the Frigate the *Spartan* bediffused would bring compensation in the shape of an increased amount of vaccination amongst the community which otherwise would not have occurred. He thought that if the Government were to connect the granting of a strip of land to the Church of St. James with the small-pox, was one of the mysteries of the house. The gentleman's address which he could not remember, was at No. 6, Upper Grosvenor Street, the subject of this kind, but he raised his protest against the Government going to extreme lengths in a well meant desire to prove the disease from spreading. If we could get vaccinated by the Corporation, he thought that the Corporation to keep the city clean, those two means would be found most efficacious in preventing the spread of the disease.

preventive against small-pox was vaccination, although he was not prepared to advocate that it should be compulsory. He said that if the Government had been vaccinated, it would bring compensation in the shape of an increased amount of vaccination amongst the community which otherwise would not have occurred. He said that the Government had been connected with the granting of a strip of land to the Church of England with the small-pox, was one of the mysteries of the hon. gentleman's address which he could not understand. He said that he was not on the subject of this kind, but he raised his protest against the Government going to extreme lengths in a well meant desire to prevent the disease from spreading. If we could not have a Government which was not connected with the Corporation to keep the city clean, those two measures would be found most efficacious in preventing the spread of the disease.

MR. HAZLTON thought the discussion had wandered rather outside of the subject which the hon. member (Mr. Huxley) introduced. Referring to that subject, he thought that the place which was the subject of the discussion was not the subject of the guarantee situation was open to the objections he had raised against the present location, because, in no great time, a large number of houses would be built in the neighbourhood of the Government house. That could be known by the interference of the Government at large, and in the future the small-pox from spreading, they were to blame for having overlooked other matters. The hon. member said that the Government was not connected with the locality at Miller's Point, the medical man, and the Roman Catholic priest who administered the last rites of his religion to the poor people who were dying in the streets. He said that they placed among the population. That was not right. He said that he was not, however, that the whole thing had been done in a very hasty manner. He said that he was not sure of the necessity for the motion at all.

MR. MADINIBROU said: He did not think that too much had been made of the small-pox. He said that he was not connected with the Government of the North-West Territory, that disease spread of 300,000

side of the subject which the hon. member (Mr. Ruxley) introduced. Referring to that subject, he thought that the place which the hon. member had pointed out as a suitable situation for the quarantine station was open to the objections he had raised against the present locality, because, in no great time, a large population was likely to spring up around it. He thought no doubt that had been made out for the interference of the Government. There could be no doubt that while the Government had taken an energetic course in preventing the small-pox from spreading, they were to blame for having overlooked other matters. The place which he had made a house-to-house visitation of, the locality at Miller's Point, the medical men, and the Roman Catholic priest who administered the last rites of his religion to the poor women labourers, had been allowed to go about where they pleased among the population. That was not right. It seemed to him, however, that the whole thing had been done in a very hasty manner, and did not rest on a sufficient basis of necessity for the motion at all.

Mr. MADINBROUGH did not think that too much had been made of the matter. In the City of London, before Dr. Jenner discovered the antidote for small-pox, that disease swept off 300,000 persons from the population annually. The Government had not been too hasty in their action. He did not think a better situation than the present one could be found for a quarantine station. He was one of those who had made a house-to-house visitation of the place at the same time cure ought to be taken that the proper matter for that purpose was used, else it would not be vaccination. He was not at all in favour of the compulsory vaccination of the colony from small-pox, and he had no doubt that if every one in the colony were vaccinated they would be quite free from the

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

in some cases where the clerical staff of the Government
are paying the dues the Government had to be kept
in paying them. For the Government to have no
reason for the introduction of the bill will
the people generally borrowing money, it might be
that it would be worth the Government to have
see what good they could do by trying to pro-
vide for borrowing and money as they pleased. He
to see excessive usury which would be in the
perfectly futile. He thought if they passed the bill
it would not put pressure on the Government to
of accommodation into a worse condition as to require
the. The cause of the high rates of interest was the
He did not suppose that the Government had
these high rates of interest was all profit. He thought
it was in his mind where the lender lost both prin-
ciple and interest. If they could not get the prin-
kind of protection against the charge of usury
the Government vote for the hon. Member; he had
of any meaning of the kind. He thought it was
18 thought the mover of the bill should have

[illegible]

saw the necessity of the bill by argument. The hon. member had said that it would not have any retrospective effect, and he seemed to him from the second reading that it did not have a retrospective effect. He thought the Colonial Office gave sufficient arguments to justify the House in passing the bill. They could not imagine a man who had money to lend, which they might not do as a negotiator against a man who sold bread. The man who was a hire of his money was in no different position from a man who had a large run from the Government on interest, and who sold his sheep and wool at high prices and had been told that a light rate of interest would be known instances where the lender had not been to the detriment; and he thought the proper application of the word interest; and he thought the proper application of the word interest; and he thought the proper application of the word interest. He thought his hon. friend was drawing attention to the subject had served his purpose without the bill.

On the second reading of the bill was put, and the following division took place:—

Aye, 9. Mr. Driver Farnell Stanley Noel, 20. Mr. Leys Farley Leach Hoskins Dr. H. Brown Baker Jacob	No, 10. Mr. St. Dunstons Murray, Mr. J. Toller, 1. Mr. St. Dunstons Murray, Mr. J. Toller, 1. Mr. St. Dunstons Murray, Mr. J. Toller, 1.
--	---

adjourned at six minutes to 9 o'clock, and this day (Wednesday).

A RESOLVABLE COMBINATION MEETING.

of persons in favour of the Bible Combination

was held last night in St. Barnabas schoolroom. The attendance was not very large, and the services were of a quiet and unassuming character. The pastor, Mr. G. Sutherland, presided, and engaged in prayer. It was then stated that some months ago a meeting in connection with the Bible Combination had been formed, and from certain sources was contemplated the work intended, and that the object of the meeting was for the purpose of raising another subscription to collect subscription lists and the enclosed names.

Mr. G. SUTHERLAND was then called upon to address, and spoke to the following effect:—As the object of the Bible Combination was to have the Bible by statute in every habitable dwelling, and that the young in each parish should be the word of God every morning with any sacred dominical and secular whatever. Our countrymen, and our whole race, and our Government, and our whole world, and

[illegible][illegible]

by the Bible without distinction of sect; and to the liberty of conscience, he would force us to read the word against the will of his particular regarders. It should be the privilege of all men to see very few of them that would refuse to be among Roman Catholics or Protestants had known how to choose the district where they were every school; and if the people were to see there is not one out of ten that would go to school reading the Bible. He had already had a little in another colour, and was going to get more, and was at last successful, the struggle had lasted for years. He believed submission had many fine days, in fact many more than he needed, and if they were to be a surprise some day to see the lists of names that will be seeking a right which belongs to us as Christian Catholics, Protestants, and as British subjects.

“That a committee be formed for the Glendale Bible Combination, consisting of the following: Messrs. Kline, Caton, Anderson, Bitts, a lady, Knutty, Vickers, with power to add to their number.”

FOSTER was then called upon to speak a few words. He said the question now put forward as to whether or not the little church at Glendale was to be a Bible society, was a very important question and if he could not say it, he would not say that they could ever do it. The difficulty to be overcome was not so much of an coming from inside, nor from B-men Catholics, but from members of the denominations in every locality: a number of them have joined the Combination, but have been refused to join. In Newtown a good deal has been done and there are now in that suburb some four hundred members of the Combination. It was suggested that the chairman should call for a vote.

that a committee of ladies should be formed, their objection, a committee of ladies was they set to work so ardently that in a few days we had collected thirty names and more than I suggest that another committee of ladies be formed or members about the Globe. He had much according the Rev. Mr. Sutherland's resolution, carried unanimously.

I considered that before the next election I made a question with candidates whether they would support the re-union that the Bible should be taught in all public schools in this State.

Mr. SUTHERLAND then pronounced the meeting terminated shortly after it

A. - GRATULATED AND UPROOTING. -- "By a thorough the natural laws which govern the operations of

[illegible]

OTHERS.

IMPORTANT SALE.

EXTENSIVE SUBURBAN PROPERTY.

LOUGHGALL ESTATE, GEORGE'S RIVER.
648 ACRES by grants, 605 ACRES by Mr. Screevy
KNAPP'S SURVEY, Parish of Banchstown, on a side
TRIBUTARY OF GEORGE'S RIVER, about
8 miles from THE ASHPFIELD RAILWAY
STATION.

BURBURY, Cook's River, and LARGO OF CANTERBURY, together with the VALUABLE IMPROVEMENTS thereon, comprising RESIDENCE CLEARED LAND, &c.

VILLAGE OF CANTERBURY.
Three CHOICE BLOCKS of LAND in the heart of the Village, adjoining the Church.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received
instructions from WILLIAM. MAITLAND

by his Attorney, to sell by public auction, at the Masonic
Hall, Pitt-street, on **FRI DAY, 19th January, at 11 o'clock.**
LOUGHGALL.
SALT PAN CREEK.
GEORGE'S RIVER.
This important and extensive suburban estate, comprising
the following grounds:-
Cunningham's .. 60 acres
Conroy's .. 40 ditto
Winder's .. 65 ditto
McGuigan's 150 ditto

Ditto .. 60 ditto
Riley's (?) .. 160 ditto
Doyle's .. 30 ditto

518 acres, but is understocked by
contain by actual measurement about 600 acres. In
addition the life interest of M. Ryan, in and to
230 acre adjoining, will be sold with the estate.
About 350 acres of the freehold is good agricultural
land of about 50 acres are cleared and
stumped, the residue is forest country. The other
improvements comprise a comfortable house.

*. This large favourably-situated suburban property will be found well worthy the attention of capitalists and speculators, for sub-division and resale, or would form as a whole a valuable and extensive estate well adapted for a

gentleman's suburban retreat, and farm. It is approached by a capital road, either by rail via Ashford, or by the Canterbury road, direct from Sydney, via Newtown and Petersham. The instructions of the promoters (a few resident in Ireland) are positively to sell to close his affairs in the colony.

VILLAGE OF CANTERBURY.

LOT 1.—6 a. 2 r. 82 p., with large frontages to the Canterbury and Sugar House Roads, on which there is cottage—lot 1.

LOT 2.—3 a. 2 r. 38 p., on the Canterbury Road.

LOT 3.—3 r. 6 p., at the junction of the Canterbury and

Sugar House Road.
 * * These are well situated elevated sites. Lots 1 and 2
 adjoin the Church, and lot 2 is at the opposite corner of
 the Canterbury Road. Plans on view at the rooms.
 Terms liberal.

Further particulars can be obtained at the Rooms
 or from JAMES NORTON, Esq., Valuer & Solicitor.

Preliminary Advertisement.

Broadround Station.

With about 16,000 Head of Cattle.

G. M. PITT and SON have received instructions from Messrs. George Thornton and M. S. Christian, Executors of the Estate of the late W. B. Christian, to sell by auction, at the Exchange, Sydney, about the middle of January,

The above mentioned pastoral property,
WITHOUT RESERVE.
Terms very liberal.

Full particulars can be had from the Agents,
G. M. PITT and SON,
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26
THOSE MAGNIFICENT PREMISES
known as
MESSRS. J. and G. HARRIS'S STORES,
with
WHAFFS, BONDS, &c., &c.,
fronting the
RIVER BRISBANE.

and having frontages to
SHORT-STREET, ALICE-STREET,
and
MARGARET-STREET,
in the City of Brisbane.
Highly important to Merchants, Wharfingers, and others.

JAMES R. DICKSON has been favoured
with instructions from C. Duncley, Esq.,
trustee in the Estate of Messrs. J. and G. Harris, to sell by
auction, at his Mart, Queen-street, Brisbane, on **MONDAY,**

February 26, 1877, at 11 o'clock,
That magnificent freehold property, known as allotments
1, 2, 3, and 4 of portion 38a, city of Brisbane, front-
ing
SEORT, ALICE, and MARGARET
STREETS,
and having most extensive wharfage frontage to
the
RIVER BRISBANE,
in the centre of the commercial part of the city.
On this splendid situation these well-known stores lately
containing

The storerooms, which are well and substantially built, and in thorough preservation. The extensive roofs of the buildings are accessible at all points by ladders, fixed, and an abundant supply of water can be

obtained from conveniently disposed hydrants, thereby rendering the premiums for fire insurance risk almost nominal.

Fuller particulars will appear in future issues; meanwhile, the attention of the mercantile, manufacturing and shipping communities throughout Australia is directed to the splendid opportunity presented by this absolute sale of the finest:

WAREHOUSING AND WHARFAGE PREMISES

at present erected in Australia.

Title and Leasehold, 1900-1920. Act of 1901.

PARRAMATTA.
FOR POSITIVE SALE.
PRIVATE RESIDENCES
BUSINESS PREMISES
BUILDING ALLOTMENTS
FARMING LAND
ORCHARD and CULTIVATED LAND.

WEDNESDAY, 17th January,
at half-past 11 o'clock.

JOHN TAYLOR has been instructed to sell by public auction, at his Sale Rooms, Church-street, Parramatta, **THIS DAY, 17th inst.**

LOT 1.—A CAPITAL BUILDING ALLOTMENT,
situate at the north-west corner of Sorell and
Isabella streets, enclosed on two sides by a paling
fence, having a frontage to Isabella-street of 65 feet,
and to Sorell street of 140 feet.

LOT 2.—ALLOTMENT adjoining lot 1, with a frontage to Isabella-street of 55 feet, by a depth of 140 feet.

LOT 3.—ALLOTMENT adjoining lot 2, with a frontage to Isabella-street of 55 feet, and to a lane 20 feet wide, 140 feet. Upon this allotment there is a large underground tank of water.

LOT 4.—ALLOTMENT at the rear of lots 1, 2, and 3, having a frontage to Sorrell-street of 70 feet, and by depth to a lane, 20 feet wide of 154 feet.

LOT 5.—ALL THAT PARCEL OF LAND, and

Building 3609 W. ACESSES entrance, front porch and stairs under upper apartment, a stair to Church street North, opposite the residence of Mr. John Scott and McGinley's Hotel, and extends to Runy's Creek, which possesses a never-failing supply of water.

LOT 6.—A FOUR-ROOMED WEATHERBOARD HOUSE and ground, streets in Church street North, adjoining Mr. Brundage's residence and Mrs. Taylor's store, a stone frontage to Church street is 60 feet by a depth of about 200 feet.

LOT 7.—A STONE-BUILT VERANDA COV-

TAGE, of 6 rooms, and out-building, in good order, with a wood building formerly used as a butcher's shop, situate in Church-street North, near the Broken-bank Bridges Tollgate, and adjoining McQuin's Hotel. The ground fronts to Church-street to the south, by a depth to Hunt's Creek of about 200 feet.

LOT 8.—7 ACRES OF EXCELLENT LAND, containing some good timber, situate on the Western Bank, about 2 miles from Permacotta, and adjoining the orchards and properties of Messrs. Tarnett and

LOT 9.—A CHOICE BUILDING SITE, close to the **PARAMATTA RAILWAY STATION**, situated in **WENTWORTH COWPER**, and near **THE STREETS**; frontage from 50 to 100 feet and depths of 150 to 200 feet.

N.B.—Plans and further particulars at the **Sale Rooms**.
 Title unexceptionable.

